

## **Exhibit A**

### **Support for Original Claims 11-16 and 21-22 in the priority documents**

**11. A method of making an additive for increasing the density of a fluid, the method comprising: comminuting a solid material and a dispersant in a liquid medium, so as to produce solid colloidal particles coated with the dispersant.**

"[T]he dispersant is added during the grinding or comminution process." UK 2,315,505 ("UK") at p 4, ll. 4-5 and WO 98/03609 ("PCT") at p 4, ll. 4-5.

"The presence of the dispersant in the comminution process yields discrete particles which can form a more efficiently packed filter cake and so advantageously reduce filtration rates." UK and PCT at p.4, ll. 6-8.

**Therefore, grinding and comminution are used interchangeably. Further, the dispersing agent is added during the comminuting step.**

"An important preferred embodiment aspect of the present invention is the presence of the dispersing agent in the step of 'wet' grinding the mineral." UK and PCT at p. 4, ll. 24-26.

According to claim 6 of the UK and PCT priority documents, "the colloidal particles are ground ... in a slurry form in a suitable liquid medium."

"The colloidal particles according to the invention may be provided as a concentrated slurry either in an aqueous medium or an organic liquid." UK and PCT at p. 4, ll. 29-30.

In claim 7 of the UK and PCT priority documents, "the liquid medium is an aqueous phase."

In claim 8 of the UK and PCT priority documents, "the liquid medium is an organic liquid of kinematic viscosity less than 10 centistokes at 40 °C and of flash point greater than 60 °C."

Thus, the liquid medium can be an aqueous medium or an organic liquid.

**Therefore, "comminuting a solid material and a dispersant in a liquid medium" limitation is supported by the UK and PCT priority documents.**

"An important preferred embodiment aspect of the present invention is the presence of the dispersing agent in the step of 'wet' grinding the mineral. This prevents new crystal surfaces formed during the comminution step from forming agglomerates which are not readily broken down if they are subsequently treated with a dispersing agent." UK and PCT at p. 4, ll. 24-28.

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Regarding the "coated" aspect of the claims, it is noted that the present application has in common with each of its priority documents the following disclosure from paragraph [0031] of the publication US 2004/0127366 A1.

"This preferred polymer (dispersant) .... do[es] not readily desorb off the particle surface."<sup>1</sup>

Looking outside the application to what persons skilled in the art would have found inherently in the disclosures, reference can be made to certain "dictionary" type definitions of the express terminology of the disclosure, as follows:

"Desorb" means:

To remove (an absorbed or adsorbed substance) from.<sup>2</sup>

Chemistry: cause release of (an adsorbed substance) from a surface.<sup>3</sup>

To remove (a sorbed substance) by the reverse of adsorption or absorption.<sup>4</sup>

"Adsorb" means:

(of a solid) hold (molecules of a gas, liquid, or dissolved substance) in a layer on its surface.<sup>5</sup>

(usu. of a solid) hold (molecules of a gas or liquid or solute) to its surface, causing a thin film to form.<sup>6</sup>

of a solid or a liquid, to accumulate on its surface a thin film of the molecules of a gas or liquid that is in contact with it.<sup>7</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Current application at page 10, lines 24-27; App. No. 09/230,302 now US 6,586,372 at col.5, lines 20-23; PCT/EP97/03802 published WO 98/03609 at page 7, lines 11-14; and UK app no. 9515549.4 now GB 2,315,505 A at page 7, lines 11-14.

<sup>2</sup> Webster's II New College Dictionary, Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston & New York, © 2001 (Webster's II), page 307.

<sup>3</sup> The Oxford American College Dictionary, G.P. Putnam's Sons, New York. © 2002 (Oxford), page 371.

<sup>4</sup> Merriam-Webster's Collegiate Dictionary, Eighth Edition, Merriam-Webster, Incorporated, Springfield, Massachusetts, © 2003 (M-W), page 378.

<sup>5</sup> Compact Oxford English Dictionary, see [http://www.askoxford.com/concise\\_oed/adsorb?view=uk](http://www.askoxford.com/concise_oed/adsorb?view=uk)

<sup>6</sup> The Concise Oxford Dictionary, Ninth Edition, Oxford University Press Inc., New York © 1995, p. 19.

"Adsorption" means:

the adhesion in an extremely thin layer of molecules (as of gases, solutes, or liquids) to the surfaces of solid bodies or liquids with which they are in contact.<sup>8</sup>

"Film" means:

a thin skin or membrane; a thin layer or coating; ...<sup>9</sup>

"Coating" means:

1. coat.<sup>10</sup>
2. a thin layer or covering of something: *a coating of paint*.<sup>11</sup>
3. coat, covering.<sup>12</sup>

"Coat" means:

1. a layer of a substance.<sup>13</sup>
2. a layer of covering material: coating <a thick *coat* of varnish>.<sup>14</sup>
3. a covering of paint or similar material laid on a surface at one time: *a protective coat of varnish*.<sup>15</sup>
4. a layer of one substance covering another.<sup>16</sup>

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<sup>7</sup> The Chambers Dictionary, Chambers Harrap Publishers Ltd. in Great Britain © 1998, p. 21.

<sup>8</sup> Merriam-Webster's Collegiate Dictionary, Eleventh Edition, published by Merriam-Webster, Incorporated © 2003, p. 18, and also Merriam-Webster Online Dictionary, see <http://www.m-w.com/dictionary/adsorption>

<sup>9</sup> The Chambers Dictionary, Chambers Harrap Publishers Ltd. in Great Britain © 1998, p. 601.

<sup>10</sup> WII, page 214.

<sup>11</sup> Oxford, page 266.

<sup>12</sup> M-W, page 237.

<sup>13</sup> Cambridge Dictionary of the American Language at [http://dictionary.cambridge.org/define.asp?key=coat\\*3+0&dict=A](http://dictionary.cambridge.org/define.asp?key=coat*3+0&dict=A)

<sup>14</sup> WII, page 214.

<sup>15</sup> Oxford, page 266.

<sup>16</sup> M-W, page 237.

Applicant respectfully asserts that the specifications of the priority documents do in fact disclose that the dispersing agent cannot be desorbed from the particle surface which in turn is understood by those persons skilled in the art to disclose the dispersing agent being adsorbed to the surface of the particles. Examiner Tucker in the examination of A/N: 10/274,528 admits that the priority documents provide support for adsorption, but he does not agree that this provides support for a polymer coated particle as claimed. (Office Action mailed December 12, 2005, at page 6, paragraph 7).

However, "adsorb" means "(usu. of a solid) hold (molecules of a gas or liquid or solute) to its surface, causing a *thin film* to form;" "(of a solid) hold (molecules of a gas, liquid, or dissolved substance) in a layer on its surface;" or "of a solid or a liquid, to accumulate on its surface a *thin film* of the molecules of a gas or liquid that is in contact with it." Similarly, "adsorption" means "the adhesion in an *extremely thin layer* of molecules (as of gases, solutes, or liquids) to the surfaces of solid bodies or liquids with which they are in contact." Thus, the dispersant is adsorbed as a thin layer or film on the particle surface. A "film" is "a thin layer or coating." A "coat" is "a layer of a substance" on a surface. Therefore, the particle has a coat of the dispersant on the particle's surface.

Because this takes place during a wet grinding process, it is also asserted that the dispersant is covering the particle surfaces. In other words, the dispersant is coating the particle surface. Thus, support is found in the priority documents for "*solid colloidal particles coated with the dispersant.*"

**Therefore, "so as to produce solid colloidal particles coated with the dispersant" is supported by the UK priority document and PCT documents.**

## **12. The method of claim 11 wherein the liquid medium is an oleaginous fluid.**

As noted above, the liquid medium can be an aqueous medium or an organic liquid. The terms "organic liquid", "oleaginous liquid" and "oleaginous fluid" are used interchangeably. Support for this is provided as follows:

In the present application, it is disclosed:

"The colloidal particles may be provided as a concentrated slurry either in an aqueous medium or more preferably as an organic liquid. In the latter case, the organic liquid should be acceptable as a component and have the necessary environmental characteristics required for additives to oil-based drilling fluids. With this in mind it is preferred that the oleaginous fluid have a kinematic viscosity less than 10 centistokes (10 mm<sup>2</sup>/s) at 40 °C and, for safety reasons, a flash point greater than 60 °C. Suitable oleaginous liquids are for example diesel oil, mineral or white oils, n-alkanes or synthetic oils such as alpha-olefin oils, ester oils or poly(alpha-olefins), mixtures of these

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fluids as well as other similar fluids which should be well known to one skill in the art of drilling fluid formulation." p.7, l. 22, thru p.8, l. 2.

In the priority documents, the "organic liquid" has the same properties as the "oleaginous fluid or liquid", namely, "the organic liquid should have a kinematic viscosity less than 10 centistokes at 40 °C and, for safety reasons, a flash point greater than 60 °C. Suitable organic liquids are for example diesel oil, mineral or white oils, n-alkanes or synthetic oils such as alpha-olefin oils, ester oils or poly(alpha-olefins)." UK, p.4, l. 30, thru p. 5, l. 4.

These properties of the organic or oleaginous fluid are also recited in Claim 8 of the priority documents (UK and PCT) as shown below:

8. An additive according to claim 6 wherein the liquid medium is an organic liquid of kinematic viscosity less than 10 centistokes at 40 °C. and of flash point of greater than 60 °C.

According to the present application, "oleaginous" means "oil." p.7, l. 8.

**Therefore, organic liquid, oleaginous fluid and oleaginous liquid are used interchangeably.**

**13. The method of claim 11 wherein the liquid medium is an oleaginous liquid of kinematic viscosity less than 10 centistokes (10 m<sup>2</sup>/s) at 40 °C. and of flash point of greater than 60 °C.**

The foregoing discussion regarding claims 11 and 12 of the present application demonstrates how claim 13 is supported by the priority documents. See, for example, UK and PCT at p. 4, l. 30, thru p. 5, l.2 and UK and PCT claim 8.

**14. The method of claim 12 wherein the oleaginous fluid selected from the group consisting of diesel oil, mineral or white oils, n-alkanes or synthetic oils such as alpha-olefins oils, ester oils or poly(alpha-olefins).**

The foregoing discussion regarding claims 11 and 12 of the present application demonstrates how claim 14 (and new claims 23 and 24) is supported by the priority documents. See, for example, UK and PCT at p. 5, ll. 2-4.

**15. The method of claim 12 wherein the dispersant is selected from carboxylic acids of molecular weight of at least 150.**

Claim 15 of the present application is supported by the priority documents. See, UK and PCT at p. 5, ll. 19-20 (... the dispersing agent may be selected for example among carboxylic acids of molecular weight of at least 150 ...) and UK and PCT claim 10 (... a dispersant selected from carboxylic acids of molecular weight of at least 150 ...)

**16. The method of claim 12 wherein the dispersant is selected among oleic acid, polybasic fatty acids, alkylbenzene sulfonic acids, alkane sulfonic acids, linear alpha-olefin sulfonic acid or the alkaline earth metal salts of any of the above acids, and phospholipids.**

Claim 16 is also supported by the priority documents. See, UK and PCT at p. 5, ll. 19-24 (... such as oleic acid and polybasic fatty acids, alkylbenzene sulphonic acids, alkane sulphonic acids, linear alpha-olefin sulphonic acid or the alkaline earth metal salts of any of the above acids, phospholipids ...), and UK and PCT claim 10 (... such as oleic acid and polybasic fatty acids, alkylbenzene sulphonic acids, alkane sulphonic acids, linear alpha-olefin sulphonic acid or the alkaline earth metal salts of any of the above acids, phospholipids ...)

**17. The method of claim 12 wherein the dispersant is a polymeric acrylate ester.**

Added to priority documents in present application.

**18. The method of claim 17 wherein the polymeric acrylate ester is made from the monomers stearyl methacrylate, butylacrylate and acrylic acid.**

Added to priority documents in present application.

**19. The method of claim 17 wherein the polymeric acrylate ester has an average molecular weight between about 10,000 Daltons and 200,000 Daltons.**

Added to priority documents in present application.

**20. The method of claim 17 wherein the polymeric acrylate ester has an average molecular weight between about 17,000 Daltons and 30,000 Daltons.**

Added to priority documents in present application.

**21. The method of claim 11 wherein the comminuting of a solid material and a dispersant in a liquid medium is carried out in an agitated fluidized bed of a particulate grinding material.**

Claim 21 is supported by the priority documents. As noted in the discussion of claims 11 and 12, the liquid medium can be an aqueous medium or an organic liquid, which in the present application is interchangeably referred to as organic liquid, oleaginous liquid or fluid.

As also noted above, according to claim 6 of the UK and PCT priority documents, "the colloidal particles are ground ... in a slurry form in a suitable liquid medium."

Further, Claim 11 of the UK and PCT priority documents refers to any preceding claims and recites "wherein the colloidal particles are formed by grinding a suitable feedstock in an agitated fluidised bed of a particulate grinding material."

**Therefore, "the comminuting of a solid material and a dispersant in a liquid medium is carried out in an agitated fluidized bed of a particulate grinding material" is supported by the UK and PCT priority documents.**

**22. The method of claim 11 wherein the solid material is selected from the group consisting of barite, calcium carbonate, dolomite, ilmenite, hematite or other iron ores, olivine, siderite, strontium sulfate and mixtures thereof.**

Claim 22 is supported by the UK and PCT priority documents. See. UK and PCT at p. 5, ll. 25-27 (The colloidal particles comprise **one or more materials selected from** but not limited to barium sulphate (barite), calcium carbonate, dolomite, ilmenite, hematite or other iron ores, olivine, siderite, strontium sulfate.), and UK and PCT claim 5 (... the colloidal particles comprise **one or more materials selected from** barium sulphate, calcium carbonate, dolomite, ilmenite, hematite or other iron ores, olivine, siderite, strontium sulfate.)

**Therefore, this limitation is supported by the UK and PCT priority documents.**

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## coastwise

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## cock

**coastwise** /'kɒst,wɪz/ *adv.* along, following, or connected with the coast.

**coat** /kəʊ/ *n.* 1 an outer garment worn outdoors, having sleeves and typically extending below the hips. 2 a similar item worn indoors as a protective garment; a laboratory coat. 3 a man's jacket or tunic. 4 a woman's tailored jacket. 5 an animal's covering of fur or hair. 6 a structure, esp. a membrane, enclosing or lining an organ. 7 a skin, rind, or bark. 8 a layer of a plant bulb. 9 [with *adj.*] an outer layer or covering of a specified kind: the protein coat of the virus. 10 a covering of paint or similar material laid on a surface at one time: a protective coat of varnish. *vt.* [trans.] (often be coated) provide with a layer or covering of something; apply a coat to. 11 (of a substance) form a covering to. —**coated** *adj.* (in combination) shaggy-coated cattle.

**coat check** *n.* a cloakroom with an attendant.

**coat dress** *n.* a woman's tailored dress, typically fastening down the front and resembling a coat.

**coat hanger** *n.* see **HANGER** (sense 2).

**coati** /kəʊ'ti/ (also **coati-mundi** /kəʊ'ti'mʌndi/) *n.* (pl. **coatis**, **coati-mundis**) a mammal (genus *Nasua* and *Nasella*) of the racoon family found mainly in Central and South America, with a long, flexible snout and a ringed tail.

**coating** /kəʊtɪŋ/ *n.* a thin layer or covering of something: a coating of paint. 2 material used for making coats.

**coat of arms** *n.* the distinctive heraldic bearings or shield of a person, family, corporation, or country.

**coat of mail** *n.* historical a jacket covered with or composed of metal rings or plates, serving as armor.

**coat rack** /kəʊ'tæk/ *n.* a rack or stand with hooks on which to hang coats, hats, etc.

**coat room** /kəʊ'truːm/ *n.* another term for **CLOAKROOM**.

**Coats Land** /kəʊ'ts/ a region of Antarctica, east of the Antarctic Peninsula.

**coat stand** *n.* another term for **COAT RACK**.

**coat-tail** /kəʊ'teɪl/ *n.* (usu. **coat-tails**) each of the flaps formed by the back of a tailcoat.

**coattail** *n.* someone's coattails undeservedly benefiting from another's success.

**coauthor** /kəʊ'taʊə/ *n.* a joint author. *vt.* [trans.] be a joint author of (a book, paper, or report).

**coax** /kəʊks/ *vt.* [trans.] persuade (someone) gradually or by flattery to do something. 2 (coax something from/of) use such persuasion to obtain something from: we coaxed money out of my father. 3 [with *obj.* and *adv.*] manipulate (something) carefully into a particular shape or position. —**coaxer** *n.* **coaxingly** *adv.*

**coaxial** /kəʊ'keɪəl/ *n.* coaxial cable. *adj.* coaxial: coax connectors.

**coaxial** /kəʊ'keɪəl/ *adj.* having a common axis. 2 (of a cable or line) consisting of two concentric conductors separated by an insulator. —**coaxially** *adv.*

**cob** /kɒb/ *n.* 1 (also **coenob**) the central, cylindrical, woody part of the corn ear to which the grains, or kernels, are attached. 2 (also **cobnut**) a hazelnut or filbert, esp. one of a large variety. 3 a hazel or filbert bush. 4 a powerfully built, short-legged horse. 5 a male swan.

**Cobb** /kɒb/ Kurt Donald (1967–94), US rock singer and leader of the band Nirvana.

**cobalamin** /kəʊ'bæləmɪn/ *n.* Biochemistry any of a group of cobalt-containing substances including cyanocobalamin (vitamin B<sub>12</sub>).

**cobalt** /kəʊ'bɔːlt/ *n.* the chemical element of atomic number 27, a hard silvery-white magnetic metal. (Symbol: **Co**) 2 short for **COBALT BLUE**: [as *adj.*] a cobalt sky. —**cobaltic** /kəʊ'bɔːltɪk/ *adj.*; **cobaltous** /kəʊ'bɔːltəs/ *adj.*

**cobalt blue** *n.* a deep blue pigment containing cobalt and aluminum oxides. 2 the deep blue color of this.

**Cobb** /kɒb/ Ty (1886–1961), US baseball player; full name **Tyrus Raymond Cobb**; also known as the **Georgia Peach**. A Detroit Tiger 1905–26, his lifetime batting average (.367) is the highest in baseball history. Baseball Hall of Fame (1936).

**cobble** /'kɒbəl/ *n.* (usu. **cobbles**) a cobblestone.

**cobble** *vt.* [trans.] 1 mend or repair (shoes). 2 (cobble something together) roughly assemble or put together something from available parts.

**cobbled** /'kɒbəl/ *adj.* (of an area or roadway) paved with cobbles: a cobbled courtyard.

**cobbler** /'kɒblər/ *n.* 1 a person who mends shoes as a job. 2 an ice cream made with wine or sherry, sugar, and lemon. 3 a fruit pie with a rich, thick, cake-like crust.

**cobblestone** /'kɒblstəʊn/ *n.* a small, round stone of a kind formerly used to cover road surfaces.

**cobby** /'kɒbi/ *adj.* (of horses, dogs, and other animals) shortish and thickset: cobby.

**Cobden** /'kɒbdən/, Richard (1804–65), English political activist. From 1838, with John Bright, he led the Anti-Corn Law League.

**COBE** /'kəʊbe/ a NASA satellite launched in 1989 to map the background microwave radiation from space in a search for evidence of the big bang. (ORIGIN: acronym from **Cosmic Background Explorer**.)

**co-belligerent** /kəʊ'bɛlɪjərənt/ *n.* any of two or more nations engaged in war as allies. —**co-belligerence** *n.*

**co-bia** /'kəʊbiə/ *n.* (pl. same) a large, edible game fish (*Rachycentron canadense*, family *Rachycentridae*) that lives in open waters of the Atlantic, Indian, and western Pacific oceans. Also called **SEA BASS**.

**co-bnut** /'kəʊbʌt/ *n.* see **COB** (sense 2).

**COBOL** /'kəʊbəl/ *n.* a computer programming language designed for use in commerce.

**cobra** /'kɒbrə/ *n.* a highly venomous snake (*Naja* and two other genera, family *Elapidae*) native to Africa and Asia that spreads the skin of its neck into a hood when disturbed. See illustration of **SPECTACLED COBRA**.

**cobweb** /'kɒbweb/ *n.* (usu. **cobwebs**) a spider's web, esp. when old and covered with dust. 2 Zoology a tangled three-dimensional spider's web. 3 something resembling a cobweb in delicacy or intricacy: white cobwebs of frost. —**cobwebbed** *adj.* **cobwebby** *adj.*

**coca** /'kəʊkə/ *n.* a tropical American shrub (*Erythroxylum coca*, family *Erythroxylaceae*) that is widely grown for its leaves, which are a source of cocaine. 2 the dried leaves of this shrub, chewed as a stimulant by the native people of western South America.

**cocaine** /kə'keɪn/ *n.* an addictive drug, C<sub>17</sub>H<sub>19</sub>NO<sub>2</sub>, derived from coca or prepared synthetically, used as an illegal stimulant and sometimes medicinally as a local anesthetic.

**coccid** /'kɒkɪd/ *n.* a monophyletic insect of the family Coccidae: a scale insect.

**coccidiosis** /kə'kɪdɪəz/ *n.* (sing. **coccidium** /'kɒkɪdɪəm/) a group of parasitic protozoa of a group (suborder Eimeriorina, phylum Sporozoa) that includes those that cause diseases such as coccidiosis and toxoplasmosis. —**coccidian** *adj.* *n.*

**coccidiobromycosis** /kə'kɪdɪəʊbrɒmɪ'kɒsɪs/ *n.* a fungal disease of the lungs and other tissues, caused by the fungus *Coccidioides immitis* and endemic in the warmer, arid regions of America.

**coccidioidomycosis** /kə'kɪdɪəɪdɒmɪ'kɒsɪs/ *n.* a disease that chiefly affects the intestines, caused by coccidia (*Eimeria*, *Isospora*, and other genera).

**coccid-purp** /kə'kɪdɪ'pɜːp/ *n.* singular form of **COCCIDIA**.

**coccinellid** /'kɒkɪnɛlɪd/ *n.* Entomology a beetle of a family (Coccinellidae) that includes the ladybugs.

**coccolith** /'kɒkəlɪθ/ *n.* Biology a minute, rounded, calcareous platelet, numbers of which form the spherical shells of coccolithophores.

**coccyx** /'kɒkɪks/ *n.* (pl. **coccyi** /'kɒkɪ(ə)z/) Biology a spherical or roughly spherical bacterium. —**coccal** /'kɒkəl/ *adj.* **coccolid** /'kɒkəlɪd/ *adj.*

**coccyx** /'kɒkɪks/ *n.* (pl. **coccyges** /'kɒkɪdʒɪz/ or **coccyus** /'kɒkɪkɪz/) a small, triangular bone at the base of the spinal column in humans and some apes, formed of fused vertebral vertebrae. —**coccygeal** /'kɒkɪdʒiəl/ *adj.*

**Cochabamba** /'kɒtʃə'bæmbə/ a city in western central Bolivia, pop. 404,100.

**co-chair** /kə'ʃaɪə/ *n.* a person who is in charge of a meeting or organization jointly with another or others. *vt.* [trans.] chair (a meeting) in this way.

**Cochin** /'kɒtʃɪn/ a city on the Malabar Coast of southwestern India, pop. 504,000.

**Cochin** /'kɒtʃɪn/ *n.* (also **Cochin China**) *n.* a chicken of an Asian breed with feathery legs.

**Cochin-China** /'kɒtʃɪn/ the former name for the southern region of what is now Vietnam; formerly a French colony.

**cochineal** /'kɒkɪnɪəl/ *n.* 1 a scarlet dye used chiefly for coloring food. 2 the dried bodies of a female scale insect, which is crushed to yield this dye. 3 a similar dye or preparation made from the oak kermes insect (see **KERMES**). 4 (cochineal insect) the scale insect (*Dactylopius coccus*, family *Dactylopiidae*) that is used for cochineal, native to Mexico and formerly widely cultivated as a pest.

**Cochise** /'kɒtʃɪs/ (c.1812–74), American Indian chief. As leader of the Apaches, he resisted white encroachment on Indian lands.

**cochleae** /'kɒkəlɪz/ *n.* (pl. **cochleae** /'kɒkəlɪz/ or **cochleae** /'kɒkəlɪz/) the spiral cavity of the inner ear containing the organ of Corti, which produces nerve impulses in response to sound vibrations. —**cochlear** /'kɒkəlɪər/ *adj.* **cochleate** /'kɒkəlɪt/ *adj.* (also **cochleated**) *adj.* shell-like, like a spiral shell: twisted.

**Cochran** /'kɒtʃrən/, Eddie (1938–60), US rock singer; born **Eward Cochran**. His songs include "C'mon Everybody" (1959).

**Cochran** /'kɒtʃrən/, Jacqueline (c.1910–80), US aviator. In 1953, she became the first woman to break the sound barrier.

**cock** /kɒk/ *n.* 1 a male bird, esp. a rooster. 2 [in combination] used of names of birds, esp. game birds, e.g., woodcock. 3 vulgar slang: penis. 4 a firing lever in a gun which can be raised to be released by the trigger. 5 a stopcock. 6 [trans.] 1 lift (something) in a particular direction. 2 bend a (limb or joint) at an angle. 3 (of a club dog) lift (a back leg) in order to urinate. 4 raise the cock of (a gun) in order to make it ready for firing.

**cock** *vt.* lift (a cock of a gun) with the cock lifted to the position in which the trigger will act. cock one's ear (of a dog) raise its ear to an erect position. 2 (of a person) listen attentively to or for something.

## cock

**ding, cock** of the walk *vt.* to prance.

**cock** *vt.* to do a small pile of coal sides and a rounded top.

**cockade** /'kɒkəd/ *n.* a rosette badge of office or party, or cockade-doo /'kɒkədɒ:/ *n.* a rosette made by a cock when

**cock-a-hoop** /'kɒkə'hoʊp/ *n.* a noisy phrase, esp. about a cock-a-hoop /'kɒkə'hoʊp/ *n.* a 'joke' with chicken and locks.

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## abrade

of gibberish, used to give the impression of arcane knowledge or power.

**abrade** /ə'bræd/ *v.* [trans.] scrape or wear away by friction or erosion. — **abraded** *a.*

**Abraham** /ə'bræhəm/ (in the Bible) the Hebrew patriarch from whom all Jews trace their descent (Gen. 11:27–23:10).

**Abraham, Plains of** see **PLAINS OF ABRAHAM**.

**abreaction** /ə'brɛɪʃən/ *n.* the process of scraping or wearing away.

■ an area damaged by scraping or wearing away.  
■ **abrasive** /ə'brɛɪsɪv/ *adj.* (of a substance or material) capable of polishing or cleaning a hard surface by rubbing or grinding.  
■ tending to rub or grate the skin. ■ figurative (of sounds or music) rough to the ear; harsh. ■ **abrasive** (of a person or manner) showing little concern for the feelings of others; harsh. ■ *n.* a substance used for grinding, polishing, or cleaning a hard surface.

**abreact** /ə'brɛkt/ *v.* [trans.] Psychology release (an emotion) by abreaction. ■ cause (someone) to undergo abreaction.

**abreaction** /ə'brɛɪʃən/ *n.* Psychology the expression and conscious release of a previously repressed emotion, achieved through reliving the experience that caused it (typically through hypnosis or suggestion). — **abreactive** *adj.*

**abreast** /ə'breɪst/ *adv.* 1 side by side and facing the same way; they were riding three abreast. 2 alongside or even with something. ■ *adj.* up to date with the latest news, ideas, or information.

**abridge** /ə'brɪdʒ/ *v.* [trans.] (usu. be abridged) 1 shorten (a book, movie, speech, or other text) without losing the sense. 2 Law curtail (rights or privileges). — **abridged** *a.*

**abridgment** /ə'brɪdʒmənt/ (also **abridgement**) *n.* 1 a shortened version of a larger work. 2 Law a curtailment of rights.

**abroad** /ə'brɔːd/ *adv.* 1 in or to a foreign country or countries.

■ dated or humorous use of adverbs: few people ventured abroad from their warm houses. 2 in different directions; over a wide area. ■ (of a feeling or rumor) widely current. ■ freely moving about. 3 and/or wide of the mark; in error. ■ foreign countries considered collectively.

**abrogate** /ə'brɒɡeɪt/ *v.* [trans.] to repeal or do away with (a law, right, or formal agreement). — **abrogation** /ə'brɒɡeɪʃən/ *n.*

**USAGE** The verbs **abrogate** and **arrogate** are quite different in meaning. While **abrogate** means 'repeal (a law)', **arrogate** means 'take or claim (something for oneself) without justification.' often in the structure **arrogate something to oneself**, as in the emergency committee **arrogated to itself** whatever powers it chose.

**abrupt** /ə'brʌpt/ *adj.* 1 sudden and unexpected. 2 brief to the point of rudeness; curt. ■ (of a style of speech or writing) not flowing smoothly; disjointed. 3 steep; precipitous. — **abruptly** *adv.* **abruptness** *n.*

**abruption** /ə'brʌpʃən/ *n.* technical the sudden breaking away of a portion from a mass. ■ (also **placental abruption**) Medicine separation of the placenta from the wall of the uterus.

**ABS** *abbr.* acrylonitrile-butadiene-styrene, a composite plastic used to make car bodies and cases for computers and other appliances. ■ anti-lock braking system (for motor vehicles).

**abs** /æbz/ *n.* plural the abdominal muscles.

**abs** *abbr.* variant spelling of **abs** before c, g, and t (as in **abscond**, **absorb**).

**abscess** /ə'bses/ *n.* a swollen area within body tissue, containing an accumulation of pus.

**abscise** /ə'bsɪs/ *v.* [trans.] out off or away. ■ [trans.] Botany separate by abscission; fall off.

**abscissa** /ə'bsɪsə/ *n.* (pl. **abscissae** /ə'bsɪsɪz/ or **abscissas**) Mathematics (in a system of coordinates) the x-coordinate, the distance from a point to the vertical or y-axis measured parallel to the horizontal or x-axis. Compare with **ORDINATE**.

**abscission** /ə'bsɪʃən/ *n.* Botany the natural detachment of parts of a plant, typically dead leaves and ripe fruit. ■ any act of cutting off.

**abscond** /ə'bskʌnd/ *v.* [trans.] leave hurriedly and secretly, typically to avoid detection or arrest. ■ (of someone on bail) fail to surrender oneself for custody at the appointed time. ■ (of a person kept in detention or under supervision) escape. — **absconded** *a.*

**absell** /ə'psɛl/ *v.* *n.* another term for **RAPPEL**. — **abseller** *n.*

**absence** /ə'bsens/ *n.* the state of being away from a place or person. ■ an occasion or period of being away from a place or person. ■ (absence of) the nonexistence or lack of.

**absent** *adj.* /ə'bsent/ 1 not present in a place or at an occasion. ■ (of a part or feature of the body) not forming part of a creature in which it might be expected. 2 (of an expression or manner) showing that someone is not paying attention to what is being said or done: an **absent smile**. ■ *v.* /ə'bsent/ (absent oneself) stay or go away. ■ *impers.* /ə'bsent/ formal without: employees could not be fired **absent other evidence**. — **absently** *adv.* (in sense 2).

**absentminded** /ə'bsentmaɪndɪd/ *adj.* (in sense 2) a person who is expected or required to be present at a place or event but is not.

**absentminded ballot** *n.* a ballot completed and mailed before an election by a voter unable to be present at the polls.

**absentmindedness** /ə'bsentmaɪndɪd/ *n.* the practice of regularly staying away from work or school without good reason.

**absentmindedly** /ə'bsentmaɪndɪdli/ *adv.* (of a person or a person's behavior) done in a manner having or showing a habitually forgetful or inattentive disposition. — **absentmindedly** *adv.*

## 4

## absorption

son's behavior (in manner) having or showing a habitually forgetful or inattentive disposition. — **absentmindedly** *adv.* **absentmindedness** *n.*

**absinth** /ə'bsɪnθ/ (also **absinth**) *n.* 1 the shrub wormwood. ■ an essence made from this. 2 a potent green aniseed-flavored liqueur prepared from wormwood, now largely banned because of its toxicity.

**absolute** /ə'bsəloʊt/ *adj.* 1 not qualified or diminished in any way; total: **absolute secrecy**. ■ used for general emphasis when expressing an opinion: **the policy is absolute folly**. ■ (of powers or rights) not subject to any limitation; unconditional: **absolute authority**. ■ (of a ruler) having unrestricted power: **absolute monarch**. ■ Law (of a decree) final: **the decree of nullity was made absolute**. 2 viewed or existing independently and not in relation to other things. ■ (grammar) (of a construction) syntactically independent of the rest of the sentence, as in **dinner being over, we left the table**. ■ Grammar (of a transitive verb) used without an expressed object (e.g., **jump** *trif*). ■ Grammar (of an adjective) used without an object (e.g., **the brave**). ■ *n.* Philosophy a value or principle regarded as intrinsically valid or viewed without relation to other things. ■ (the absolute) Philosophy that which exists without being dependent on anything else. ■ (the absolute) Theory ultimate reality; God. — **absoluteness** *n.* **absolutism** /ə'bsəloʊtɪzəm/ *n.*

**absolutely** /ə'bsəloʊtli/ *adv.* 1 with no qualification, restriction, or limitation; totally. ■ used to emphasize the truth or appropriateness of a very strong or exaggerated statement: **he absolutely adores that car**. ■ (with negative) none whatsoever: **she had absolutely no idea what he was talking about**. ■ [as exclamation] informal used to express and emphasize one's assent. 2 independently; not viewed in relation to other things or factors: **white-collar crime** *trif* **created both absolutely and in comparison with other categories**. ■ Grammar (of a verb) without a stated object.

**absolutes** /ə'bsəloʊt/ *n.* Astronomy the magnitude (brightness) of a celestial object as it would be seen at a standard distance of 10 parsecs. Compare with **APPARENT MAGNITUDE**.

**absolute majority** *n.* a majority over all rivals combined; more than half.

**absolute music** *n.* instrumental music composed purely as music, and not intended to represent or illustrate something else. Compare with **PROGRAM MUSIC**.

**absolute pitch** *n.* Music the ability to recognize the pitch of a note or produce any given note; perfect pitch. ■ pitch according to a fixed standard defined by the frequency of the sound vibration.

**absolute temperature** *n.* a temperature measured from absolute zero in kelvins. (Symbol: T)

**absolute value** *n.* 1 Mathematics the magnitude of a real number without regard to its sign. The absolute value of a complex number  $a + bi$  is the positive square root of  $a^2 + b^2$ . Also called **MODULUS**. 2 technical the actual magnitude of a numerical value, irrespective of its relation to other values.

**absolute zero** *n.* the lowest temperature theoretically possible, at which the motion of particles that constitutes heat would be minimal. It is zero on the Kelvin scale (−273.15°C or −459.67°F).

**absolution** /ə'bsəloʊʃən/ *n.* formal release from guilt, obligation, or punishment. ■ an ecclesiastical declaration of forgiveness of sins.

**absolutism** /ə'bsəloʊtɪzəm/ *n.* the acceptance of or belief in absolute principles in political, philosophical, ethical, or theological matters. — **absolutist** *n.* & *adj.*

**absolve** /ə'bsɒlv/ *v.* /ə'bsɒlv/ *v.* [trans.] declare (someone) free from blame, guilt, or responsibility. ■ Christian Theology give absolution for (a sin).

**absorb** /ə'zɒrb/ *v.* [trans.] 1 take in or soak up (energy, or a liquid or other substance) by chemical or physical action, typically gradually. ■ take in and assimilate (information, ideas, or experience). ■ take control of (a smaller or less powerful entity), making it a part of oneself by assimilation. ■ use or take up (time or resources): **he claims that arms spending absorbs 3 percent of the national income**. ■ take up and reduce the effect or intensity of (sound or an impact). 2 engross the attention of (someone). — **absorbability** /ə'zɒrbə'bilɪti/ *n.* **absorbable** *adj.* **absorber** *n.*

**absorbance** /ə'zɒrbəns/ *n.* Physics a measure of the capacity of a substance to absorb light of a specified wavelength.

**absorbed** /ə'zɒrbɪd/ *adj.* /ə'zɒrbɪd/ *adj.* intensely engaged; engrossed. — **absorbedly** *adv.*

**absorbed dose** *n.* Physics the energy of ionizing radiation absorbed per unit mass by a body.

**absorbent** /ə'zɒrbənt/ *adj.* /ə'zɒrbənt/ *adj.* (of a material) able to soak up liquid easily. ■ a substance or item that soaks up liquid easily. — **absorbency** *n.*

**absorbent cotton** *n.* fluffy wadding of a kind originally made from raw cotton used for cleansing wounds, removing cosmetics, etc.

**absorbing** /ə'zɒrbɪŋ/ *adj.* /ə'zɒrbɪŋ/ *adj.* intensely interesting: **an absorbing account of their marriage**. — **absorbingly** *adv.*

**absorption** /ə'zɒrbɪʃən/ *n.* /ə'zɒrbɪʃən/ *n.* 1 the process or action by which one thing absorbs or is absorbed by another: **shock absorp-**

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**absorption** *n.* /ə'zɒrbɪʃən/ *n.* 1 the process or action by which one thing absorbs or is absorbed by another: **shock absorp-**



**advancement**

**Adriatic Sea** an arm of the Mediterranean Sea between the Balkans and the Italian peninsula.  
**adrift** /ə'drɪt/ *adj.* **adrift** (of a boat or its passengers) floating without being either moored or steered. ■ figurative (of a person) without purpose or guidance; lost and confused; *adrift in a strange country*.  
**adroit** /ə'droɪt/ *adj.* clever or skillful in using the hands or mind.  
 — **adroitly** *adv.* adroitly  
**adroitness** *n.*  
**adroitness** /ə'droɪtnəs/ *n.* rare forming an addition or supplement; not integral or intrinsic.  
**adsorb** /əd'sɔ:b/ *v.* **adsorb** *ph.* (trans.) (of a solid) hold (molecules of a gas or liquid or solute) as in a thin film on the outside (surface) or on internal surfaces within the material. — **adsorbable** *adj.* **adsorption** *n.* **adsorptive** *adj.*  
**adsorbate** /əd'sɔ:bɪt/ *n.* **adsorb** *ph.* a substance adsorbed.  
**adsorbent** /əd'sɔ:bənt/ *n.* **adsorb** *ph.* a substance that adsorbs a other. *adj.* able to adsorb substances.  
**adulter** /ə'dʌltə/ *v.* **adulter** *ph.* variant spelling of **adultery**.  
**adulate** /ə'dʌlə/ *v.* (trans.) praise (someone) excessively or obsequiously. — **adulator** /-lə'tɔ:/ *n.* **adulatory** /-lə'tɔəri/ *adj.*  
**adulation** /ə'dʌljʊ'eɪʃən/ *n.* obsequious flattery; excessive admiration or praise.  
**adult** /ə'dʌlt/ *n.* **adult** *ph.* a person who is fully grown or developed. ■ a fully developed animal. ■ **Law** a person who has reached the age of majority. See **adulthood** (sense 2). *adj.* (of a person or animal) fully grown or developed. ■ of or for adult people: *adult education*. ■ emotionally and mentally mature. ■ sexually explicit or pornographic (used emphatically to refer to a movie, book, or magazine). — **adulthood** *n.* **adult** *ph.*  
**adulterant** /ə'dʌltərənt/ *n.* a substance used to adulterate another. *adj.* used in adulterating something.  
**adulterate** *v.* /ə'dʌltə'reɪt/ (trans.) render (something) poorer in quality by adding another substance, typically an inferior one. — **adulteration** /ə'dʌltə'reɪʃən/ *n.* **adulterator** /-tə'reɪtə/ *n.*  
**adulteress** /ə'dʌltərəs/ *n.* a person who commits adultery.  
**adulterous** /ə'dʌltərəs/ *adj.* a female adulterer.  
**adulterine** /ə'dʌltə'reɪn/ *adj.* **adulter** *ph.* (of a child) born as the result of an adulterous relationship. ■ archaic & historical illegal, unlicensed, or spurious.  
**adulterous** /ə'dʌltərəs/ *adj.* of or involving adultery; *an adulterous affair*. — **adulterously** *adv.*  
**adultery** /ə'dʌltəri/ *n.* voluntary sexual intercourse between a married person and a person who is not his or her spouse.  
**adumbrate** /ə'dʌmbrət/ *v.* **adumbrate** *ph.* (trans.) formal report or represent in outline. ■ indicate faintly. ■ foreshadow or symbolize. ■ overshadow. — **adumbration** /ə'dʌmbrə'eɪʃən/ *n.* **adumbrate** *ph.* **adumbrative** /ə'dʌmbrətɪv/ *adj.* **adumbrate** *ph.*  
**Advaita** /əd'vaɪtə/ *n.* Advaita a Vedantic doctrine that identifies the individual self (ātman) with the ground of reality (brahman).  
**advaitism** /əd'vaɪtɪzəm/ *n.* **advaita** *ph.* **advaita** *ph.* (of the levying of tax or customs duties) in proportion to the estimated value of the goods or transaction concerned.  
**advance** /əd'vɑ:ns/ *v.* **advance** *ph.* **advance** *ph.* move forward, typically in a purposeful way: *the troops advanced on the capital*. ■ make progress: *our knowledge is advancing all the time*. ■ (trans.) cause (an event) to occur at an earlier date than planned: *I advanced the date of the meeting*. ■ (trans.) promote or help the progress of (a person, cause, or plan): *it was a chance to advance his own interests*. ■ **advance** *ph.* (a theory or suggestion): *the hypothesis I wish to advance*. ■ (esp. of shares of stock) increase in price. 2 (with two obj.) lend (money) to (someone): *the bank advanced them a loan*. ■ pay (money) to (someone) before it is due: *he advanced me a month's salary*. *ph.* 1 a forward movement: *the rebels' advance on Madrid* 2 figurative *the advance of civilization*. ■ a development or improvement: *great scientific advance*. ■ an increase or rise in amount, value, or price. 2 an amount of money paid before it is due or for work only partly completed: *the author was paid a \$350,000 advance*. ■ a loan: *an advance from the bank*. 3 (usu. *advances*) an approach made to someone, typically with the aim of initiating a sexual encounter. *adv.* done, sent, or supplied beforehand: *advance notice*. — **advancer** *n.*  
**ADVANCE** in advance ahead in time. in advance of ahead of in time or space; before.  
**advanced** /əd'vɑ:ns/ *adj.* far on or ahead in development or progress. ■ new and not yet generally accepted.  
**advance directive** *n.* a written statement of a person's wishes regarding medical treatment, often including a living will, made to ensure those wishes are carried out should they be unable to communicate them to a doctor.  
**advanced placement** (abbr.: AP) *n.* the placement of a student in a high school course that offers college credit if successfully completed.  
**advances guard** *ph.* a body of soldiers preceding and making preparations for the main body of an army.  
**advance man** *n.* a person who visits a location before the arrival of an important visitor to make the appropriate arrangements.  
**advancement** /əd'ventsəmənt/ *n.* the process of promoting a cause or plan. ■ the promotion of a person in rank or status. ■ development or improvement.

[illegible]



deslo

1. *trans.* abandon (a person, cause, or thing). *trans.* considered disloyal or treacherous. *n.* [Jan. 1890] a number of people leave (a place), especially in a hurry (of a quality or ability) fail (someone), esp. in a hurry. *n.* must needed. *n.* [1890] Military (of a soldier) desert from military service. — *desertion* (of a soldier) *n.* *desert* *n.* a dry, barren area of land, esp. one that is too dry and unproductive to support crops or other plants. *adj.* a specified substance. *n.* a situation or state of affairs. *adj.* a cultural desert. *adj.* [1890] barren or unproductive. *adj.* created desert conditions. *adj.* uninhabited.

**designer**

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**destruct**

1. *trans.* abandon (a person, cause, or thing). *trans.* considered disloyal or treacherous. *n.* [Jan. 1890] a number of people leave (a place), *trans.* (of a quality or ability) fail (someone), *esp.* if one must need. *n.* [1890s] Military (of a soldier) from military service. — *desertion* *n.* *desertion* *v.* *n.* a dry, barren area of land, *esp.* one that is defenseless and unpleasant place. *esp.* one consisting of a specified substance. *n.* a situation or scene resembling a cultural desert. *adj.* [1890s] barren or created desert conditions. *n.* uninhabited area.

**designer** /dɪˈzaɪnər/ *n.* a person who plans the form, look, or work-  
ing of something before it being made or built, typically by draw-  
ing it in detail. ■ [as adj.] made by or having the expensive sophis-  
ticated of a prestigious fashion designer. ■ [as adj.] upscale and  
desirable.  
**designer drug** *n.* a synthetic analog of an illegal drug, esp. one  
used to circumvent drug laws. ■ a fashionable artificial drug.  
**designing adj.** /ˈdɪzəɪnɪŋ ədʒ/ [attr.] acting in a calculating, deceit-  
ful way.  
**desireable adj.** /dɪˈzaɪərəbəl/ *adj.* wanted or wished for as being an at-  
tractive, useful, or necessary course of action. ■ (of a person) attrac-  
tive, desirable. ■ a desirable person, thing, or quality. —  
desirability *n.*

failed; having little hope of success. ■ (of a situation) extremely bad, serious, or dangerous. ■ (people) (of a person) having a great need or desire for something. ■ (of a person or fight) violent or dangerous. —desperateness *n*.  
**desperate** /'despɪrət/ *adv.* in a way that shows despair.  
 ■ used to emphasize the extreme degree of something.  
**desperation** /'despə'reɪʃən/ *n*. a state of despair, typically one that results in rash or extreme behavior.  
**despicable** /dɪ'spɪkəbəl/ *adj.* deserving hatred and contempt.  
 —despicably /-blɪ/ *adv*.  
**de Spinoza** /da spɪ'nɒzə/, Baruch, see **SPINOZA**.  
**despondent** /dɪ'spɒndnt/ *adj.* feel, continue to be in a deep, continuous loss

**н.** (USU. **deserts**) a person's worthiness or punishment.  
**н. receive** one's just deserts receive the (more usually) punishment for one's actions  
**н. n.** a member of the armed forces who does not  
 /di.zə:ptf/ 'kæstən/ **н.** the process by which  
 mes desert, typically as a result of drought, in  
 appropriate agriculture.  
**н. /dɪzə:pt/ n.** Geology **н.** dark, hard film of  
 red rock surfaces in arid regions.  
**н. n.** [trans.] do something or have or show (good  
 or punishment). — **deservedly** **н.** deservedly

**desire** /di'ziə/ *n.* a strong feeling of wanting to have something or  
wanting for something to happen. ■ **strong sexual feeling or ap-**  
**petite** for (stg.) strongly wish for or want (something). ■ **want**  
**sexually** sexually. ■ **arctic** express a wish to (someone); request  
or demand.  
**desireless** /di'ziəsləs/ *adj.* (predic.) having or characterized by desire:  
a desireless person.  
**desist** /di'zist/ *v.* (intrans.) cease; abstain.  
**desk** /desk/ *n.* a piece of furniture with a flat or sloped surface and  
drawers, in which one can read, write, or do other  
work.

**despicable** /di'spɪəbl̩/ *n.* (countable) someone or something that is deeply repugnant to you  
— **despicable n.**

**despite** /dɪ'spi:t/ *prep.* without being affected by; in spite of. — **n.** archaic or postliterary 1 outrage; injury. 2 contempt; disdain. — **dɪ'spi:t-ful** /-fəl/ *adj.* (archaic or postliterary).

**PHRASES** **despite** (or **In despite**) of archaic in spite of. **despite oneself** used to indicate that one did not intend or expect to do the thing mentioned.

**Des Plaines** /des 'plænz/ a city in northeastern Illinois: pop. 58,720.

**despoil** /di'spɔɪl/ *v.* [trans.] (often be despoiled) steal or violently remove valuable or attractive possessions from; plunder: a church despoiled of its icons. — **despoiler n.**; **despoliment n.**; **de-**

**'beravo** = adj. worthy of being treated in a particular way or given assistance. —**de-serv-ing** *n.*  
n.  
**va** [trans.] [usa as obj.] (**desead**) 1 deprive of qualities or attraction. *Lawrence portrays **faded** lust, and **desead**.* 2 castrate or spay (as animal). /dɛ'sektərɪwəʊ, lɪz/ n.  
**vans** [*trans.*] (**deprive**) of second or inferior qualitative qualities of a sex. —**de-sex** *v.*  
**no/n**  
**ve/bel**, -'be/ n. variant spelling of **DEMAN**.  
n.  
Vittorio (1901-74), Italian movie director.  
*The Thief* (1948) and *Two Women* (1960) won

- desk** *n* ➤ **stage** a position in an orchestra at which two players share a same stand. ➤ **a counter** in a hotel, bank, or airport at which a customer may check in or obtain information. ➤ **[with adj.]** a specified section of a news organization, esp. a newspaper.
- desk-bound** *adj* ➤ **restricted** to working in an office, rather than in an active, physical capacity.
- deskill** *vt* **skill** ➤ *tr* **[trans.]** reduce the level of skill required to carry out (a job). ➤ **make the skills of (a worker) obsolete.**
- desk job** *n* ➤ **a job based at a desk**, esp. as opposed to one in active military or police service.
- desktop** *n* **desk, table** ➤ **the working surface of a desk.** ➤ **[as adj.]** denoting a piece of equipment, such as a microcomputer, suitable for use on a desktop. ➤ **a desktop computer.** ➤ **the working area of**

[illegible]

skānu /n./ a hygroscopic substance used as  
i.ki.vu /v./ [trans.] [usu. as ad.] (de)stomached  
n (something, esp. food, typically in order to  
(de)stomach) figurative lacking interest, passion  
re-ception /-kə'si:ən/ n. de-sto-cative /-  
zi:stə'teɪv/ n. a glass container or other  
agent for removing moisture from specimens  
from water vapor in the air.  
'sidi.ru /v./ [trans.] archaic feel a keen desire  
(or abstain).

**desktop publishing** (abbr.: **DTP**) *n.* the production of printed matter by means of a printer linked to a desktop computer, with special software.

**desman /desman/** *n.* a small, semiaquatic European mammal (family Talpidae) related to the mole, with a long, tubular muzzle and webbed toes.

**desmid /desmid/** *n.* **Biology** a single-celled, freshwater alga (family Desmidiaceae) that appears to be composed of two rigid cells with a shared nucleus. The presence of desmids is usually an indication of purity.

**dees-quə-māts** /dē'skwə,mɑ:ts/ *n.* (plural) (of a layer of cells, e.g., of the skin) come off in scales or flakes. — **dees-quə-mā-tion** /dē'skwə'mā:ʃən/ *n.*; **dees-quə-mā-tiv** /dē'skwə'mā:tɪv/ *adj.*

**dees-ərt** /di:'zɜ:t/ *n.* the sweet course eaten at the end of a meal.

**dees-ərt'spʊn** /di:'zɜ:t,spʊ:n/ *n.* a spoon used for dessert, smaller than a tablespoon and larger than a teaspoon. — **dees-ərt'spʊnful** /-fʊl/ *n.* (pl. -fuls).

**dees-ərt wain** *n.* a sweet wine drunk with or following dessert.

**de-stə-bi-liz** /dē'stəbəl,iz/ *n.* (trans) upset the stability of; cause unrest in. — **de-stə-bi-liz-ə-tion** /-stəbəl'zə:ʃən/ *n.*

**de Stəil** /dē'stāil/, Madame (1766–1817), French writer; born *Anne Lezais Germaine Necker*.

a. 1. a plan or drawing produced to show the intended workings of a building, garment, or other object made or to be made; 2. the art or action of conceiving of such a plan or drawing; 3. an arrangement of lines or colors in a pattern or composition. 2. purpose, plan, planing.

**de-moid** /dɛ'mɔɪd/ *adj.* Medicine denoting a type of fibrous tumor of muscle and connective tissue, typically in the abdomen.

**Des Moines** /di 'mɔɪn/ the capital of Iowa, in the south central part of the state; pop. 193,682.

**dex-mo-some** /dɛ'zmaːsəm/ *n.* Biology a structure by which two adjacent cells are attached, formed from protein plaques in the cell membranes linked by filaments. —**dex-mo-somal** *adj.*

**Dzanga River** /dʒɪz'ɑːŋ/; dʒɑː'niː/ a river that rises in western Russia and flows for 350 miles (885 km) to enter the Dnieper River near Kiev.

**de-sol-ate** /di 'sɒliːt/ (*of a place*) deprived of people and in a

**de-stain** /dɛ'staɪn/ *v.* [trans.] Biology selectively remove stain from (a specimen for microscopy, a chromatography gel, etc.) after it has previously been stained.

**de-Stalinization** /dɛ ,stali'nɪzəsən/ *n.* (in communist countries) the policy of eradicating the memory or influence of Joseph Stalin and Stalinism.

**De Stijl** /dɛ 'stiː/ a Dutch art movement founded in 1917 by Theo van Doesburg (1883-1931) and Piet Mondrian. The movement favored an abstract, economical style. It was influential on the Bauhaus and constructivist movements.

**de-stination** /dɛ'stɪnəsən/ *n.* the place to which someone or something is going or being sent.

**distillate** /dɪ'stɪlət/ *n.* something distilled or chosen (essence of something).

or is thought to exist behind an action, fact, etc. **designate** /dɪˈzeɪn.ə.ti/ (trans.) decide upon the look and functioning of (a person, place, thing, etc.) or (other object), typically by making a decision. **designated** /dɪˈzeɪn.əd/ (adj) often be **designated** do or plan (something) to be used for a particular purpose or intention in mind. **designate** /dɪˈzeɪn.ə.ti/ (trans.) sign as a result of a plan; intentionally, have (something) be used for a particular purpose or obtain (something desired), typically is a **designated** /dɪˈzeɪn.əd/ (adj) y. **designate** /dɪˈzeɪn.ə.ti/ (trans.) (often be **designated**) specify or identify (a person, place, thing, etc.) in a specified position. **designate** /dɪˈzeɪn.ə.ti/ (trans.) officially assign a specific name or quality to. **designate** /dɪˈzeɪn.ə.ti/ (trans.) (often be **designated**) (positive) appointed to an office or position.

use of bleak and dismal emptiness. — feeling or showing misery, unhappiness, or loneliness: *I suddenly felt desolate and bereft.* — *de-tsu* [tetsu] make (a place) bleakly and depressingly empty or *aru* [tsu] be desolated make (someone) feel utterly wretched and unhappy. — *deso-tateru* adv.; *deso-tatemasu* i-illius n.; *deso-tatoru* i-jagari n.

**desolation** (des-'la-si-on) n. a state of complete emptiness or *ku-kan-ku* — *ku-kan-ku* anguished misery or loneliness.

**desorb** de-'sɔ:bi v. [trans.] Chemistry complete the release of (an adsorbed substance) from a surface. — *des-oru* [i] (of an adsorbed substance) become released. — *des-oru-aru* i-ban/ adj. s. n.; *des-oru-aru* i-ban/ adj. s. n.; *des-oru-aru* i-ban/ adj. s. n.

**destine** /di'steɪn/ *v* [trans] intend to choose (someone or something) for a particular purpose or end.  
**destined** /di'steɪnd/ *adj* [predic] (of a person's future) developing, as though according to a plan. ■ **(destined to)** certain to meet (a particular fate). ■ **(destined for)** intended (for or traveling toward (a particular place)). ■ [attrib] preordained.  
**destiny** /di'steɪni/ *n* [C, (pl)] the events that will necessarily happen to a particular person or thing in the future. ■ the hidden power believed to control what will happen in the future; fate.  
**destitute** /di'sti:tʊt/ *adj* without the basic necessities of life. ■ [predic] (destitute of) not having. —**destitution** /di'sti:tʊʃən/ *n*  
**destrier** /di'stri:ə/ *n* a medieval knight's warhorse.

**leader** *ˈliːdə* **n.** a member of a group who attempts to drive the others safely.

**left** *lɛft* **v.** Baseball a nonfielding player may move to be in the batting order, typically in the 9th spot.

**design** *dɪzɪn* **n.** the choosing and making of a holder of a position, **the** action of choosing a purpose or giving it a special status. **the** purpose, typically officially bestowed.

**insider** *ɪnˈsaɪdə* **n.** deliberately in order to position oneself in a group.

**despair** /di'spɛə/ ➔ **n** the complete loss or absence of hope. ➔ **(in-)** **line** or **be without hope**: *to despair of ever knowing*. — **dis-** **pairingly** **adv**  
— **causes** **be the despair of** **be the cause of a feeling of hopelessness in (someone else)**.  
— **dispatch** ➔ **n** a variant spelling of **DISPATCH**.  
— **desperado** /di'spɛərədɔ/ ➔ **n** (pl. — **os** or — **es**) a desperado or **rook**: *the person, esp. a criminal*. — **desperadoism** /-lɪzəm/ **n**.  
— **desperate** /di'spɛrət/ **adj**, **feeling, showing, or involving a hope-**  
**less sense that a situation**

**de·stroy** /di'strɔɪ/ *v.* [trans.] put an end to the existence of (something) (destroying) or attacking it. ■ completely ruin or spoil (something). ■ ruin (someone) emotionally or spiritually. ■ defeat (someone) utterly. ■ (usu. be destroyed) kill (a sick, savage, or unwanted animal) by humane means.

**de·stroy·er** /di'strɔɪə/ *n.* a small, fast warship, esp. one equipped to attack submarines and defend fleets. ■ someone or something that destroys.

**destroying angel** *n.* a deadly poisonous white woodland lily (Amanita virosa, family Amanitaceae) of Eurasia and North America. See illustration at **MUSHROOM**.

**de·struct** /di'strʌkt/ *v.* [trans.] destroy (something, typically a guid-

(n) a person who has been designated

of an act or attempt) tried in despair or when everything else has

See page xiii for the Key to the presentations

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